

rence, and chose new Conferees, who with those of the Upper House, soon settled every Thing to the mutual Satisfaction of every Body, wherein so many and great Concessions were made by the Upper House, as exceeded the Hopes of the most sanguine among you. The Uneasiness, which these Proceedings occasioned in the Gentlemen who opposed them, was too manifest to be concealed; they then made use of all the low Artifices and false Suggestions to defeat every Step that could be taken to establish a happy Union between the Government and People, and shewed the firmest Resolution and most unwearied Application to sacrifice the Repose, Happiness, and Interest of their Constituents, to the Pride and wicked Ambition of being Leaders of a Party. I cannot omit mentioning to you another Abuse of Power which you exercised in a most extraordinary Manner, which was in turning out Members of your House who were duly returned, upon Pretence of an undue Election, but against whom no Petition was offered: And in another Instance, you proceeded contrary to the Practice and Determination of your own House in the like Case, and in the Face of an express Act of Assembly. These Proceedings would have laid me under the Necessity of immediately putting an End to a Power to unwarrantably exercised; if the Supplies for *Levi's* Garrison, and other Bills for the Quiet and Happiness of the Province, had not then been under your Consideration.

I cannot avoid another Observation, that you have refused the Yeas and Nays to be taken on several Questions, contrary to a standing Rule of your House; and you have, against all Parliamentary Proceedings, hindered Motions and Questions to be entered on your Journal, which could proceed from no other Motive, but a Conviction that your Proceedings were such as you were unwilling to submit to the Censure of your Constituents.

Not content with these extraordinary Steps, you have been pleased to assume and usurp an arbitrary Power over his Majesty's Subjects, in sending for Magistrates, keeping them in Custody, and burthening them with Charges, on Complaints made to your House that they had misbehaved, not through Corruption, but (if at all) by a Mistake in Point of Judgment; and tho' the Matters were no way relative to your Privileges, and consequently you had no Colour or Pretence of legal Authority to interpose: Thus you usurp a judicial as well as legislative Power, by pretending to raise Money when and how you please, and apply it as you think proper; to call whom you please before you, and give arbitrary Judgments, in Defence of all Reason and *Magna Charta* itself; and however illegal, iniquitous, and unjust, your Judgments may be, the unhappy Sufferer has no Remedy, but must submit. This is an extensive Power with a Witness, and no doubt a very desirable one to Men whose Ambition it is, to make their own Will the only Rule of their Conduct, and which you may be assured I should have immediately taken Notice of in Support of Magistracy and the due Execution of the Laws, if I had not been prevented by the same Reasons as before influenced me with Regard to your Determination on the Elections.

However, when by my stifling all Resentment at these unheard of Proceedings, and by the Moderation of the Upper House, three Laws, the most advantageous and desirable to the People, were prepared, and every Thing was in a fair Way of being finished which could contribute to their Happiness, you have rather chose that they should lose the Advantage of what was proposed to be done, than that some Provision should be made for the Defence of the Country, notwithstanding the Dangers with which it is surrounded in this Time of War; and after you have taken all the Care and Pains in your Power, to publish the weak and defenceless Condition it is in. And the very Representatives who have been so fre-

quous in their Endeavours to burthen the People with Two Pence per Hoghead on Tobacco, to support an Agent, as already mentioned, absolutely refuse to give or raise any Thing towards the Defence of the Lives and Fortunes of their Constituents; or even consent that one hundred Pounds should be taken out of a Sum already raised, as a Present for the *Indians*, agreeable to the Example of the Governments of *New-York*, *Pennsylvania*, and *Virginia*, at this Time, when it is so necessary to secure the Friendship of that People. What other Interpretation can be put upon this Behaviour, than that either you are desirous the Province should be exposed to the common Enemy; or unwilling your Constituents should have the Benefit of the several beneficial Laws prepared for my Assent? In the first Light you must stand condemned by every dutiful Fellow Subject; and for the last, your Constituents have no Reason to thank you. However you may have answered the Wishes of some amongst you, which was, to bring myself under a Difficulty and Conflict of Mind how to act; my Duty to his Majesty and Care for the Safety of the whole Province, were on one Side of the Question, and my Earnestness for the Quietness and Ease of the People on the other; these last I believe would have determined me, if I had not reflected that I must have appeared inexcusable to his Majesty now, and even to yourselves hereafter, if I suffered any Motive to be weakened or rendered ineffectual, which might engage a Lower House of Assembly to a due Consideration of so just and necessary a Point as a Fund for Defence of the Province at this dangerous Time; and for these Reasons I have refused my Assent to those Favourite Bills so much desired by the People, and so conducive to their Happiness, which you their faithful Representatives and true Lovers of your Country have deprived them of; and by this fair Representation your Constituents will judge where the Blame of this unsuccessful long Session ought to be imputed.

Upon the Whole, Gentlemen, your Conduct through this Session takes from me the Liberty of meeting this Lower House again; and therefore, with the Advice of his Lordship's Council of State, I do dissolve this present General Assembly, and you are to take Notice you are dissolved accordingly.

B E R L I N, June 8.

Yesterday before Eight in the Morning, M. de Wartenberg, one of the King's Adjutants, arrived here, with 16 Portfolios before him. He brought the two Queens the following accurate and distinct Account of the complete Victory gained by his Majesty in Person over the Combined Armies of Prince Charles of Lorraine and the Duke de Saxe Weissenfels, after a bloody Engagement, in which Abundance of Men have been lost on both Sides.

The Austrian Army, after having been joined by the Saxon Troops, became augmented to near 80,000 Men, and had formed a Design of penetrating into Silesia, by the Passes thro' the Mountains on the Side of Friesland and Landshut. They began to march thro' those Passes on the 2d or 3d of this Month; and the great Point they had in View of this Disposition, was to cut off the King's Communication with the rest of the Lower Silesia, and even with Glogaw, and consequently with Brandenburgh. To prevent this Scheme from taking Effect, the King marched on the 3d to meet the Enemy. The next Day, by Three in the Morning, the two Armies were in Sight, the Austrians forming the Right, and the Saxons being on the Left of the Allied Army. It was about Four when the Engagement was begun by our Vanguard, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Dumauvin, and Major-General Winterfeld. Our Right Wing made so warm and brisk a Fire on the Saxons, that they were the first in giving Way; and their Cavalry